



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
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MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1878.

Peace between Russia and Turkey has been officially proclaimed. Its terms will, it is now supposed, be satisfactory to the approaching Congress.

The proceedings of Congress to-day were of an unimportant character. Bills on the calendar, of no special interest, were considered in the Senate, in which body a bill was reported providing for the withholding of the earnings of the Pacific Railroads and creating a sinking fund for the liquidation of their indebtedness. A very large number of bills were introduced in the House.

With regard to Secretary Sherman's action in reference to the execution of the silver bill, the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: "It is accepted as a fact that he will not board the silver ho coists, but that he will coin as much as he can and put it into general circulation as rapidly as possible, and that as this will make a considerable addition to the circulation he may find it easy to call in and retain by the 1st of next January enough legal tenders to bring the whole amount then outstanding down to the legal limit of \$300,000,000. Having done that he may be able by the sale of bonds authorized in the Resumption act, and which, under the Silver act, he might sell for silver coin, if that were attainable, to realize the means to begin specie resumption. Whether the Senate will pass the repeal of the Resumption act now before it from the House is uncertain. There is a general belief that many Senators who voted for the silver bill will go no further, and will oppose all measures looking to inflation or to a repeal of the resumption date.

Some of the northern newspapers in comparing the action of the readjusters in the Virginia Legislature with that of the silver men in Congress, say that the United States Government has now no right to criticize the action of the former, who only tried to repudiate a portion of the debt of their State, while the latter have actually repudiated a portion of the debt of the United States. The object of both has apparently been the same and the course of some of the Virginia newspapers in denouncing the former and applauding the latter is puzzling even to abstract casuists.

Southern democrats, Friday, in the U. S. House of Representatives, asked the government to aid them in the construction of a rail road through Georgia and Florida. This road would be of immense benefit to the States named, and the assistance should be afforded, but how can its friends expect representatives from the North and West to help them, after voting, as they, the said S. d.'s, did, a week or two ago, against all subsidies?

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher having been commissioned as Chaplain of the thirteenth regiment of the national guard, of New York, will soon appear wearing a regulation chaplain's black coat and trousers of gray, with black stripes on the outside of the leg, a chaplain's sash and a belt, with gold trimmings and a sword. His outside appearance will then conform as much as his inner man does to that of the meek and lowly Jesus.

The government redeemed two and a quarter millions of the principal of its debt during the month just ended. The creditors didn't want it redeemed, and the people didn't want to pay the taxes that were required to redeem it. About the only sound idea Secretary Sherman has on financial questions is that exhibited by his opposition to the silver bill, and he didn't have that a few years ago.

As a striking evidence of the civilization of the present "advanced" age, it may be mentioned that a burglar, who was dying in a New York hospital last week, when asked if he wanted anything, replied: "Yes, get me an eighteen inch jimmy. The police took mine from me. I should like to die with one in my hand."

Colored lawyers don't seem to thrive well in Washington. R. D. Ruffin lately came to grief there for cheating a client, and now John R. Brookes has been sent to the penitentiary for forgery and perjury. Prison statistics have raised doubts in the minds of some concerning the advantages of universal education.

The spirit of repudiation has become so prevalent that it has even invaded the Church. A congregation New Jersey has determined to buy the first mortgage on their edifice, foreclose, and buy at the present depreciation in such property, and so swindle the other creditors out of their just claims.

It is understood that Judge Black has found an old law that makes it illegal for the President to appoint to office or retain in office any one who has been convicted of felony, and that the President's retention of Anderson as deputy collector of New Orleans makes him amenable to that law.

Major Walthall, in the Southern Historical Papers, effectually disposes of the absurdity regarding Mr. Jefferson Davis' disguise at the time of his capture. The friends of Mr. Lincoln wish somebody could similarly dispose of the story about the disguise that gentleman assumed in order to reach Washington.

Major Merrill, who caused a reign of terror in South Carolina during the radical sway in that State, denies that he received any of the emoluments proceeding therefrom. But ex-Governor Moses says he did, and Moses ought to know.

The Virginia Congressmen are trying to get an appropriation for building a postoffice in Staunton, but as they vote against all subsidies it is probable the representatives from the other States will not assist them.

Dr. Holmbold has just been examined again, and has once more been pronounced sane. The doctor finds it as hard to make people believe he is sane as the friends of Mr. Hayes do to make them believe that he was elected President.

Danville has a model mayor. He not only sentences petty thieves to be whipped, but in flicts the stripes himself, so as to be satisfied they are well laid on.

If the news from Cuba be correct, the rebellion there has been quelled. It should never have begun, and should have ended, just as it has done, long ago.

News of the Day.

The St. Clairville, Ohio, correspondent of the Wheeling Register states that the two young ladies—Misses May Cowan and Frankie Campbell, who left their homes in a clandestine manner a few days ago, have returned to their friends. It appears that they thought to have a little jolly, innocent sport, little thinking the unceremonious and pain they were inflicting upon their friends, all of whom are of the highest respectability.

The prosecuting attorney of Camden county, N. J., has received an anonymous letter, the writer of which proposes for \$5,000 to give information that will lead to the conviction of the murderer of John M. Armstrong. The life insurance companies, however, which are interested, will let justice take its course without noticing the anonymous communication.

The New Orleans Picayune publishes a long letter from W. P. Converse, jr., foreman of the jury before which General Anderson was tried, claiming the entire fairness of the working of the jury in that case, and stating that the two colored men without reservation assented to the verdict of guilty.

The public lands committee of the U. S. House of Representatives will report favorably upon a bill directing the Secretary of war to convey by deed to the Board of Education of the district of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., a lot of land with the buildings thereon for school purposes.

Kate Claxton, the actress, who lately obtained a divorce from her husband, was married Saturday to Charles Stevenson, of the Union Square Theatre Company, at the "Little Church Around the Corner," in New York.

The Ute Indians on Snake river threaten to go to war with the whites, and the settlers, who are preparing places of refuge for the women and children.

The lady who interrupted a pastor in a church in Trenton, New Jersey, on Sunday before last by calling him a liar, forced her way into the same church yesterday, despite the police, but did not again interrupt the preacher.

J. C. Duncan and Thomas Gray, ex-officers of the Pioneer Bank of San Francisco, have been charged with perjury in swearing to false statements of the condition of the bank.

It is reported that the committee investigating Col. Polk, Doorkeeper of the U. S. House of Representatives, stand eight for an adverse and three for a favorable report.

In the Archdiocese of Baltimore, yesterday, the coronation of the new Pope was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

Miami Savings Bank, of Cincinnati, failed on Saturday. The liabilities are \$170,000 and assets \$18,000 less.

The New York Evening Post announces the failure of Jewell, Harrison & Co., provision merchants.

Virginia News.

Among those who took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, yesterday, were the following young gentlemen from Virginia:—C. J. Bates, Geo. William Carter, Geo. W. Larick, Frank W. Lewis, Joel W. Nixon, Lector C. Towles, and Guy Fairfax Whiting. Among those who graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, on Friday, was Edward G. Manup, M. D. The graduates at the Richmond Medical College, Friday, were:—Daniel C. Dickenson, of Pittsylvania; M. Holmes Lewis, Winchester; Kent Black, Williamsburg; Donald McPhail, Charlotte; Meade C. Kemper, Richmond; A. Carter Jones, Williamsburg; George F. Glover, Nansemond; A. R. B. Hartsook, Richmond; Jno. L. Broadus, Fluvanna; Thomas Carroll, Ashland; Samuel E. Pribble, Amherst.

Capt. Ashton, in a note to the Warrenton Index, pronounces the reported marriage of Nevill Russell to Vincent Thomas, colored, a slander. He says that Russell belongs to an old English family, was a student at Eton and subsequently at Oxford, and, after paying all obligations in Faquier, left for New Orleans for the benefit of his health, taking North Carolina, where his grandfather owns an estate, in his route. The Captain vouches for it that Russell is what he represented himself to be, a man.

Messrs. Adams, Scott & Co., after inspecting the line of the James River and Kanawha Canal, west of Lynchburg, have refused to sign the contract for repairing it, and the directors have entered into another agreement with Messrs. Ballard, Jordan & Co. to perform the requisite work.

Claimant, in Surry county, on the James river, formerly the residence of the late Wm. Allen, and containing about six thousand acres of land, has been sold to New Yorkers for \$400,000.

The mother and uncle of Rev. Dr. Brown, editor of the Central Presbyterian of Richmond, were many years captives of the Indians and were sold near Detroit by them.

Rev. Geo. W. Nelson, of Wytheville, has been called to the rectorship of St. Stephens Church, Culpeper.

Lynchburg has nearly one hundred tobacco factories, giving not less than 5,000 persons employment.

The grand jury of Roanoke county have indicted nearly all the liquor dealers of Harrisonburg.

A brig, loaded with two thousand barrels of flour, cleared at Richmond for Bahia last week.

Owen Adkins, of Pittsylvania county, is the father of seventy children, sixty-six of whom are now alive and pay him obsequies.

Among those who took premiums at the St. Louis dog show, last week, was Capt. Foster, of Leesburg.

The house of Mr. G. W. Walker, in King George county, was destroyed by fire last week.

Dr. J. D. Harmon, of Hamilton, Loudoun county, died last week.

Collisions.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Signal Service station, at Cape May, reports to the Chief Signal Officer at 7:10 a. m., as follows:

Schooner E. and L. Cordery, of Great Egg Harbor, Captain G. W. Higbee, was run into at 11 o'clock last evening by an unknown bark, with Cape May light bearing north by west 8 miles distant. The schooner sank at 1 a. m., when the Captain and the crew left in their boat and landed at station No. 40 at 4:30 a. m., where they are being cared for. A small portion of her top rigging may possibly be saved.

Obtaining Money under False Pretenses.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—Asa L. Chapin, of the late lumber firm of A. & W. Chapin, of New York, was brought here yesterday on a charge of obtaining \$7,000 worth of lumber on false pretenses from B. A. Towner, of this city.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The treaty of peace has been signed. The Grand Duke Nicholas announced this fact to the soldiers at a review at San Stefano. Russia has abandoned her claim on the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributaries.

St. Petersburg and Pera correspondents confirm the report that the treaty of peace has been signed. At St. Petersburg the enthusiasm over the news of peace was almost unbounded. There was an immense crowd before the palace shouting and singing "God save the Czar." The Pera correspondent says the treaty of peace was signed on Saturday. Thirty-one thousand troops were reviewed at San Stefano. A Te Deum was sung amid great enthusiasm.

Neither the surrender of a portion of the Turkish fleet nor a claim on the Egyptian tribute is included in the conditions of peace, and there is no interference with the portion of the Turkish revenue which is hypothecated to foreign creditors. Nothing is definitely settled relative to indemnity, but it will principally be in the form of territory in Asia, including Kars and Batoum, not Erzerum, Solonica and Adrianople are not included in Bulgaria.

Servia wants to retain her participation in the war, and her army will remain on full war footing, while organizing artillery reserves. Prince Milan was at Belgrade when this was resolved on in the Cabinet council. A number of arrests have been made of citizens on the charge of being concerned in a conspiracy to assassinate him on his homeward trip from the army.

LONDON, March 4.—The Pera correspondent of the Times says:—"By giving up their hostile European provinces (at the same time receiving tribute from them or saddling them with a portion of the national debt) and concentrating the Mussulmans in the territory contiguous to Constantinople and making the concentration required by the territorial concessions in Asia Minor, the Turks will create a new Ottoman power ten times stronger than when it was spread over a vast badly organized and hostile territory."

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs as follows:—"Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador here, will go to London on Tuesday presumably to confer orally with the Government about this course of the conference."

Special dispatches from the Greek provinces of Turkey indicate that the insurrection is spreading. Up to say two thousand insurgents are employed within sight of the town of Volo, in Thessaly, and entrepoching. The district between Mount Olympus and the Pindus Range is in revolt. The Epirus insurgents defeated the Turks at Gheasta on Friday after a four hours fight, killing 80 of them and wounding one hundred and fifty. Another fight took place at Carameir with a similar result, the Turks leaving seventy dead on the field. A provisional government has been formed at Lyeourion and union with Greece proclaimed. Two hundred and fifty refugees (women and children) from Lyeourion have arrived at Corfu. A great panic prevails among the Christian population of the insurrectionary districts. Consular reports from Larissa capital of Thessaly say that sixteen unarmed men and thirty-five women and children were massacred by Turkish irregulars and all the women in the town were violated.

A dispatch from Constantinople, March 3, by way of El Ariei, says:—"Previous to the signature of the treaty of peace General Igna tieff demanded that its stipulations before the conference. Salvat Pasha refused to accede to this. General Igna tieff then telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions. It is not known how the question was settled. Russia agreed not to include Salonica in Bulgaria. It includes Bourgos, Varna and Kustendje. The money indemnity of forty millions pounds originally claimed in addition to the territorial concessions was finally fixed at twelve millions."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has sent the following dispatch to the Emperor:—"SAN STEFANO, March 3.—I do myself the honor of congratulating your Majesty upon the conclusion of peace. God has vouchsafed to us the happiness of accomplishing the holy work begun by your Majesty and on the anniversary of the enfranchisement of the Serbs, your Majesty has delivered the Christians from the Mussulman yoke."

ROME.

The Italian Government categorically denies that the reason why the Vatican countermanded the public coronation of the Pope was the Government's inability to prevent disrespectful and hostile manifestations.

The Duke of Abercorn Saturday invested King Humbert with the Order of the Garter, and presented a letter from Queen Victoria. Remarkably warm cordialities were exchanged.

Pope Leo XIII. was crowned in the Sistine Chapel yesterday. The ceremony commenced at 9:30 in the morning and terminated at 1:30 in the afternoon. The Cardinals, prelates and diplomatists accredited to the Vatican and a few other persons were present. The Pope was afterwards carried to his apartments, blessing the spectators on the way. A few houses were illuminated last night.

The Home Opinion reports that the Italian Council of State, in response to the question of Signor Crispi, President of the Chamber of Deputies, as to whether the Italian Government had a right to modify the Papal guarantee, has rendered a decision that the law of the Papal guarantee possesses a Constitutional or organic character.

When Cardinal Simoni was about to resume his office as Pontifical Secretary of State, the Catholic Powers and some Cardinals protested against his restoration because of his reactionary tendencies. Cardinal Simoni thereupon resigned, and Cardinal Franchi was appointed in his place.

Crowds broke the windows which were illuminated for the Pope's coronation, but were dispersed by the troops without casualty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In consequence of words used in a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on Friday a hostile meeting took place at St. Germain between Paul de Cassagnac and M. Thomson, of the Left. The latter was wounded in the throat.

The London Economist notes a heavy decline in United States bonds. The passage of the Silver bill by Congress has been a considerable blow to the bondholders of United States securities of all kinds, but chiefly Government bonds. Heavy sales of stocks have been made in Europe with the view of sending them across the Atlantic, and the rise in exchange is, in a measure, due to this circumstance.

C. G. Searford, charged with a forgery committed in Kansas, who had been delivered for extradition by the authorities of Peru, arrived at Panama in charge of W. T. Clayton, United States Vice Consul at Callao, and was released at Panama by the President of Colombia on the ground that no extradition treaty existed with the United States, and that the Constitution of Colombia forbids the imprisonment or arrest of persons except for a criminal offence, or by way of correctional punishment.

There are fears of a famine in certain parts of Peru, owing to the failure of the cereals crops for want of rains in the interior, while on the coast, where rains have been almost unknown, there have been disastrous floods.

There has been a frightful outbreak of small-pox in Rientori, in the department of Lerezo, France. The population of the commune has been decimated, and nearly all the inhabitants are sick.

Messrs. Jassa, Marcos & Co., import and export merchants of London and Havana, have been suspended. Their liabilities are believed to be heavy.

The Arlington Case.

The second day's proceedings in the suit of Gen. G. W. C. Lee against Kauffman and others, for the recovery of Arlington, opened before Judge Robert W. Hughes in the United States Circuit Court, this morning.

Judge Westell Willoughby resumed the argument in support of the suggestion of the Attorney General, and the motion to dismiss the case on the ground that the Government of the U. S. could not be sued.

Judge Hughes inquired if a writ of right would not lie in England against the King, as distinguished from ejectment. He said the Virginia statute allowed ejectment to be brought in any case where the writ of right could have been.

Judge Willoughby said the Court was anticipating the argument. The point now raised would be touched upon in due course. The action taken in this case by suggesting the interest of the United States in the suit was based upon established precedents. The same question involved in this case had already been decided by Chief Justice Marshall in an elaborate opinion, in which he had decided in the Supreme Court of the United States that the property could not be touched where it was held for public national purposes. These cases were cited for the purpose of justifying the practice which had been adopted by the Attorney General. But this was not an action against the parties; it was a suit against the property itself—a proceeding in rem. The action originally was an action of ouster, and the fictitious parties were contrived to give a color to the action. But our statute had changed the old law in so far as it did away with certain fictions, making the real parties the parties to the record, and the question to be decided the title of the property. This statute, however, did not change the principles upon which the action of ejectment is based, and it was in fact a proceeding in rem—and against the property itself.

At common law there were but two methods of asserting title against the King:—1. Petition of Right. 2. Monstrous Die. These were the only modes that Blackstone laid down. Even in the case of office found (as cheat) by the King, though the office found be untrue, yet a writ would not lie against the King. It was necessary originally before ejectment could be maintained for the party in legal fiction to go upon the premises to be ejected, but if the party went upon the premises and his ejectment was in legal contemplation of law. The case of Leigh vs. Roe, 5 Mees and Welsby 579, is precisely that case to the one before the Court, and that is the case the proceeding like this was sustained.

Judge Hughes interrupted counsel. He said that the action of ejectment in Virginia is a substitute for the common law writ of right as well as ejectment. Counsel is now arguing that the common law ejectment could not be brought where the King was a party, because if the party entered he would be considered an intruder as against the King, and the action could not be sustained without the ouster. But in a writ of right the principles which governed were different. The remainderman who had not been in possession had a writ of right to recover the title, so the reasoning applicable to the ancient form of ejectment could not apply to the present form, because the latter form applied to every case where the writ of right could be brought.

Judge Willoughby replied that the suit could not be maintained, because it was an invasion of the possession of the Government. The King's prerogatives did not exist, but the people being sovereign it was an inconsistency and an incongruity that the sovereign should be subject to judicial power, and a departure from this theory could only be allowed, where the permission of the sovereign had been first obtained. This permission had been frequently applied for and obtained from the Congress of the United States, as was the case with the Van Ness property in Washington, thus showing that the necessity exists for obtaining the consent of the sovereign. This principle was recognized in the United States statutes at large. There was no authority to sue the United States even in the case of contracts until the establishment of the Court of Claims, where petitions may be filed, but no process issues against the Government. The constitutional provision which allowed a State in its sovereignty to be sued by a citizen in the United States Courts had been repealed by an amendment to that instrument upon the happening of the first case that arose under it, and the Legislature of Virginia had unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the convention to repeal the article as being a dangerous assault upon the sovereignty of the States. Suppose a judgment was obtained against Kauffman and others, the United States would not be bound, either legally, morally, or politically, but it is contended here that if a judgment be obtained against these parties the Government ought to relinquish the property, notwithstanding the Supreme Court had said in Windsor vs. McVeigh that the judgment of the Court was worthless when adverse to one not a party to the record. A writ of possession could not lie against the Government, because of the possibility of danger of a conflict. In the cases of the Siren, Wallace 132, and the Davis, 10 Wallace 15, parties were allowed to set up an adverse claim to the claim to the Government, but these were cases in which the Government was the actor, and not the party initiating the proceedings, and the claim of the Government was liable to all the objections that could arise in any case. But where the Government are in possession and claim title to the property no process can issue to dispossess the Government, or which is an invasion of that possession. This possession to be effectual as against an adverse claimant must be actual and not constructive possession, or such possession as would bring the officers of the Government, and the Court into conflict, if the former should resist the acts of the Court. This was the decision of the Court in the case in 10 Wallace, and was directly in point upon the issues in this case.

Judge Hughes referred counsel on both sides to the fact that various sections of the revised statutes of the United States required that the officers of the Government, and the President should, before purchasing land for Governmental purposes, obtain the assent of the State. Nothing of the kind had been done in this case. A large quantity of the land was not used for Government purposes.

Judge Willoughby replied by citing the act of Congress allowing the government to purchase land at tax sales, and said the Government must acquire it by authority of express law in pursuance of sovereign rights to acquire and hold property for its own purposes, and the hold property for its own purposes, and the statutes referred to by the Court did not apply. The property was acquired in exercise of the highest attribute of sovereignty, namely, the right of taxation. The Government was not in possession by permission of the State of Virginia, but by virtue of its power to tax, and consequential powers. The jurisdiction of the United States was not limited to territorial limits, but was only limited with reference to the subjects of jurisdiction. The jurisdiction permeated the whole country, and was only limited with reference to the subject, and where the two jurisdictions, State and Federal, were concurrent, that of the United States was paramount to the State, because the Constitution provides that that instrument and laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land. As an evidence of jurisdiction of the Government the United States statute provided for the punishment of offences against property of the United States, and for the cutting down of timber upon Government lands in Florida. Congress has always acted upon this idea. Counsel had claimed that while, as was decided in the case of the Davis, 10 Wallace, a party could not maintain a suit to establish a

lien on property as against the Government, yet a party might maintain the action where the suit was for the whole property. No sufficient reason had been shown for this distinction and it was not well founded. There could be no difference in a right of a party to sue for the whole property, and for a part of it, and the case had settled the principle that the suit to enforce the lien could not be maintained. It was claimed that the U. S. was a foreign sovereign to Virginia, yet it had been decided that a suit affecting the rights of a foreign sovereign would not be entertained by the Courts.

The case of Osborne vs. the Bank of the U. S. rests upon the principle that if the money which was the subject of controversy had been paid into the treasury of the State of Ohio there would have been no adequate remedy at law, and therefore the suggestion made in that case did not prevail. That case is not inconsistent with the position of the Government in this case because the mere suggestion of the interest of the Government ought not and will not abate the suit, but if that interest be coupled with an actual possession and user by the Government then the suggestion will abate the suit, though the Government be not a party. In all or nearly all of the cases cited by counsel for the plaintiff the question of possession by the government of the property which was the subject of litigation did not arise, and the decisions were based upon other principles.

In England by a recent statute, 23 and 24 Victoria, petitions of Right had been regulated by Parliament, and the petition is required to be filed with the Secretary of State, to be presented to the Queen, who can in her judgment issue the Royal fiat that justice be done, and the Queen can and has refused permission to prosecute the petition of Right and the subject is without redress.

Our sovereign is the Congress of the U. S., and we have the petition of Right which is the right to petition Congress, and Congress does say in most cases let Right be done. It has been said that this involved a despotism, but if it was, it was the despotism of the people. Thomas Jefferson, who was good authority upon the subject of despotism, said that the U. S. was not amenable to civil process in the case of Lexington contest. Senator Lamar had recently made a statement subscribing to this doctrine, and it was generally conceded everywhere that the principle was sound. In several decisions cited by the plaintiffs in the State courts the parties themselves have endeavored to raise this question, but the courts have held that they cannot raise the question or take advantage of the rights of the Government, because it was that they were allowed the rights of the Government might be decided without being sued. But here the U. S. interposes for itself, and there is no case in contradiction to the principle contended for.

Upon the conclusion of Judge Willoughby's argument L. R. Page, esq., asked that the court adjourn until to-morrow. Judge Robertson and himself were both somewhat indisposed and the argument could not be concluded by Judge Robertson to day.

Judge Hughes adjourned the court until 10 o'clock to-morrow, when Judge Robertson will conclude the argument for the plaintiff, and the case be given to the Court.

Letter from Richmond.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

RICHMOND, March 2, 1878.

The election to-day caused some surprise among the readjusters, for it was supposed that they would certainly succeed in getting Mr. F. M. McMullen one of the leaders. Their failure seems to show that they will not organize and agree upon any one measure, no matter what it may be.

Many a poor fellow will at last have a quiet night's rest.

Senator C. J. Smith, of Nelson, took his defeat philosophically, and said it was the second time only out of seven attempts, in which he had lost. He thanked his friends, and in less than five minutes after the occurrence was himself again.

The House begins night sessions Monday.

Mr. Mushbach to day introduced the following bill in the House:

An act to authorize the Commissioner of the revenue for the city of Alexandria, Virginia, to reassess certain real estate in said city.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that the Commissioner of the Revenue for the city of Alexandria, Virginia, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to reassess the storehouse and lot No. 75 King street, Alexandria, Va., if in his judgment such reassessment should be made, the right to apply to the corporation Court of said city for a revision and correction of such reassessment, should the same be made, is hereby reserved to the owners of said property as is provided in the general law for the assessment of lands.

This act shall be in force from its passage.

Referred to Finance Committee.

The last day of the carnival will be next Tuesday, which is known in Europe and New Orleans as Mardi Gras, will be observed at Mons. De Sibourg, the Vice Consul of France, in this city. His son Louis has issued over two hundred invitations to the young belles and beaux of Richmond to attend a *travesti* party at the consulate. Great preparations are being made by the parents of the little ones.

Such a thing as a colored man committing suicide is very rare and it is still more rare to hear of one committing suicide for love, but such a case has turned up. This afternoon as the accommodation train on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad was nearing Richmond the engineer noticed a man on the track. He blew the whistle, but the man simply raised his head and then laid it down again. The speed at which the train was moving prevented the engineer from stopping it until the train had passed over the body of the unfortunate man, of course killing him instantly. He proved to be Samuel Valentine, jr., a mulatto young man. Upon his person was found a letter from his sweetheart, discarding him, and subsequent evidence goes to prove that he deliberately committed suicide.

The people of Richmond succeeded in getting their choice for judge of the Hustings Court, Mr. George L. Christian, but it was with a hard struggle. Strange to say, although the sole delegation from Richmond in both the Senate and House urged Mr. Christian, the Legislature wanted to go against them, and themselves determined who the people of Richmond wanted. In the Senate Mr. Sinclair voted for Christian and Mr. Mushbach did the same in the House, while Mr. Hunter voted for Neeson.

The difference between the two candidates was that Mr. Neeson leaned towards readjusters and Mr. Christian towards the debt payers.

Trial of Bank Officers.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4.—In the Criminal Court to-day in the case of Sam'l. Barth, President of the late Union Banking Company, of this city; Felix A. Savin, cashier, and M. D. Savin, and J. M. Baldwin, of New York, were indicted for conspiring to defraud Sargent Brothers, of New York, by fraudulent certificates of deposit issued by the banking company. Judge Brown rendered his decision of not guilty as to Barth, but guilty as to Alex. A. & M. D. Savin and J. M. Baldwin. The counsel for defence gave notice of a motion for a new trial and the sentence was deferred. The case was on trial before the court without a jury for nearly two weeks.

Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, O., March 4.—A boiler at the Miami distillery, near Hamilton, O., exploded this morning, fatally scalding David Morton and John Mills, employees.

All that have once used it pronounce Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup the best medicine known for the complaints of early childhood. 25 cents per bottle.

Legislative.

In the State Senate, on Saturday, a bill was passed authorizing the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Madison county, to sell certain property and re-invest the funds, to amend section 29 of an act prescribing the duties, powers and liabilities, and compensation of certain county officers, &c.; incorporating the Norfolk and Berkley Railroad Company; to extend the time for rebuilding mills and machinery two years; to authorize the Board of Trustees of the Blue Run (colored) Baptist Church, in Orange county, to sell their church property and invest the funds in other church property; amending an act incorporating the Clarke County Co-operative Company; for the relief of the sureties of S. F. G. Beale, late Treasurer of Fauquier county.

In the House of Delegates a resolution was adopted yeas 67—nays 62 instructing the Committee on Finance to report a bill, as soon as possible, for the adjustment of the public debt of Virginia, which shall provide for such a rate of interest as the present resources of the State will justify, to secure the perpetuation of the public schools by collecting the amount due them under the Constitution in money, the preservation of the Government, and to do equal justice to all classes of our creditors.

As stated in Saturday's Gazette, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter was re-elected State Treasurer over Mr. J. C. Smith, of Nelson, and General A. A. Rogers second Auditor, over Mr. F. M. McMullen, of Greene; Col. Thomas R. Carter was re-elected Railroad Commissioner without opposition; Mr. George L. Christian, at present Clerk of the Court of Appeals, was elected Judge of the Hustings Court of Richmond, over Mr. James Neeson. In the House of Delegates Mr. Mushbach voted for Mr. Smith for Treasurer, and Mr. Hunter for the incumbent, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter. For Second Auditor, Mr. Mushbach voted for Gen. Rogers, and Mr. Hunter for Mr. McMullen. For Judge of the Hustings Court of Richmond Mr. Hunter voted for Neeson; Mr. Mushbach for Christian.

NOTES.

The bill for the reapportionment and distribution of the members of the General Assembly has been signed by the Governor and become a law. The number of delegates is reduced, by this act, to one hundred, and the Senate to 40. The House now consists of 132 members and the Senate of 43.

In connection with the position of Clerk of the Court of Appeals the names of John Bull Bigger, Robert Howard, John H. Mesley, Keith Taylor and Robert D. Ward are prominently mentioned. The judges elect.

Mr. A. S. McKee, in a published card, emphatically declares that he has been appointed to any position at the State Capital by the Governor, or, as